The Saturday Evening Post.

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CONDITIONS.

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Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

TO S—— N——.

When the smile that reposes
So sweet on thy face,
Shall fade, with the roses
That add to its grace—

When the light shall be shaded
That plays from thy eye,
And thy heart's promise faded,
That's beating so high,

Oh come, tho' forsaken,
And repose on my breast,
And oft shalt thou waken,
More calm and more blest.

Misfortunes will hover
Round Beauty so weak,
But a shield *like a lover*,
'Twere folly to seek.

March, 1822. YORICK.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

A decision in Law, interesting to the Ladies, in the case of Black vs. Blue.

The eyes that glow with sparkling jet,
And those that swim in orbs of blue;
Black versus Azure, strove to get
The prize to Beauty's empire due.

The Courts below were mov'd, but fail'd
To solve a case of such impression;
E'en pleaders melted at the tale,
'Twas told with such a soft expression.

Conflicting claims inflame dispute,
Black was too bold, and Blue too stupid;
At length this most important suit,
Came before Mr. Justice Cupid.

And never was a case before
Perplex'd with such intense confusion—
And never had the dark rob'd corps
Before been fee'd with such profusion.

The witnesses were—Burning kisses;
The advocates—Voluptuous sighs;
The proofs—Unutterable blisses;
And the reporters—Exstacies.

Forbear—to both the prize is due—
('Twas thus the God decreed,) forbear!
Woman is fair with eyes of blue;
With eyes of black, she still is fair.

Black, more vivacity impart—
In blue, more tenderness we find;
Black indicates finesse and art,
Blue expresses gentleness of mind.

Black is too subject to caprice—
Woe to the gaizer's heart; but Blue
Is free from guile and artifice,
Is tender, delicate and true.

In Black, I've plac'd my shafts of fire;
But Blue in liquid languor roll;
Black, sparkling black, transports inspire,
But Blue enchants, dissolves the soul.

T. W.

LINES

For the Saturday Evening Post.

INSCRIBED TO G. M—— Y.

The world so fair before us,
And nature blooming all around,
The glow of feeling o'er us,
And ev'ry thought with pleasure crown'd,
How sweet thus in life's morning
To cast abroad the mental eyes,
Where hope, each scene adorning,
Paints prospects bright as fancy's dyes.

We onward rove delighted,
Nor think the present happy hour
By care can e'er be blighted,
Or that misfortune's clouds shall low'r;
We careless are, and smiling,
And reckless of the coming day,
With fancy bright beguiling,
And basking in life's sunny ray.

That hopes so warm should perish!
That man, alas! should quickly say,
These hopes we must not cherish,
They are the sunbeams of a day;
Though bright their radiance, never
Shall truth these sparks of soul approve,
Experience teaches ever
That man conjoin'd with woe must move.

The world may thus deceive us,
Its promis'd joys all quickly fade,
The hopes of pleasure leave us,
Its sunny hours be turn'd to shade:
But when the heart is glowing
With virtue's pure and holy flame,
The tide of life, tho' flowing,
Shall being no [illegible] but the same.

D.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Lines occasioned by an interesting excursion on the 15th of May, 1821.

On the banks of the Schuylkill, oft I have wander'd,
And view'd, with delight, the stream gliding below;
And mem'ry, in tracing the scene, has oft ponder'd
On joys which the fifteenth of May did bestow.

O long let me cherish the fond recollection,
That recalls to my mind those moments gone by;
And renews each sensation, the gift of reflection,
Which the pen cannot paint, nor language descry.

It was then I beheld the grass greener growing,
For the mild beams of Friendship shed lustre around;
It was then I beheld the stream clearer flowing,
And heard the sweet music in echo resound;

Yes, Friendship had banish'd each care and each sorrow,
And deep in my bosom the seeds of love sown—
And thus made the stream, and the lawn seem to borrow
The crystal, and emerald, that were not their own.

Now, since the earth, by its annual rotation,
Again decks the banks in Spring's magic array;
Hope points to the future, in anticipation,
And whispers, we'll meet on the fifteenth of May.

LANSDOWN.

Moral and Religious.

THOU MUST DIE!

When we bring to mind this awful sentence, which has been passed upon every creature inhabiting this ball of earth, how insignificant appear the low pursuits which agitate the toiling race of man. He who has been for a series of years building airy castles, and preparing for future years of enjoyment—who has been filling his barns with plenty, and his stores with abundance—how is he astonished, when to him is sent this awful summons! His proud projects vanish into emptiness, and more worthless than chaff appear those vast regions of grandeur which had called forth all the energies of his mind. Not so the Christian, who

"Has made the statutes of the Lord
His study and delight."

To him, death comes not unlooked for—he knows it is the lot of our frail nature, and he rejoices in it as the road to blessedness. Sustained by the hope of glory, he sinks not under the rendings of pain—the agonies of disease are considered as the price of his passport to a happier state, and, resigned, he receives the cup of affliction. The death of the Christian is the revival of faith. Those who stand at the bedside—who behold him throw off the shackles of mortality—his countenance beaming with heavenly smiles, and his lips uttering praise—must surely be convinced that he has followed no "cunningly devised fables"—and even skeptics must be induced to wish, that their latter end might be like his.

VAIN GLORY.

The Christian does not pray to be delivered from glory, but from *vain glory*.—He also is ambitious of glory, and a candidate for honour—but glory, in whose estimation? Honour in whose judgment?—Not of those whose censures can take nothing from his innocence; whose approbation can take nothing from his guilt; whose opinions are as fickle as their actions, and their lives as transitory as their praise—who cannot search his heart, seeing that they are ignorant even of their own. The Christian, then, seeks *his* glory in the estimation, and his honour, in the judgment of Him alone, who

"From the bright Empyrean, he sits
High-thron'd above all height, casts down his eye,
His own works, and man's works, at once to view!"

The Prudent Woman;

OR, THE HISTORY OF ELVIRA.

But a few minutes ago, the breath departed from her mortal frame, and Elvira became an inanimate piece of clay. Her children weep around her body, and her husband expresses that sensibility, which has ever characterised his life. Her relatives will lament her decease, and humanity will long remember her virtues. Let me explain, and endeavour justly to applaud the talents and virtues of Elvira. She was the daughter of a man who opposed the torrent of adversity, with industry and fortitude. He struggled for his family with success, and experienced from them in his age that affection and duty, which enables us to endure the woes of age, with tranquillity and resignation. Often did he snatch her with parental ardour, from the bosom of her affectionate mother, and as often was she reconveyed to the source of nourishment and comfort, by maternal solicitude.

As she advanced in years, her education was attended to with affection, under the guidance of reason. Every degree of instruction was bestowed on her, which the country, in which she was born, could afford. Possessed of the greatest endowments, her mind anticipated the lessons of her teachers; and at the age of fifteen, she was acknowledged to be both beautiful in person, and accomplished in mind. Pride acknowledged her acquisitions, and even envy confessed the graces and merits of Elvira.

But at this period her trials commenced. In the space of three days she was deprived of both her parents. How calamitous was her situation! how extreme was her grief! The truly filial heart alone can entertain an adequate idea of her anguish. She had attended them with solicitude, during their sickness, wept over their coffins with true piety, and still venerated their memory with the most ardent affection. She was then not conscious, that the public office which was occupied by her father, had administered support to the family. Without the levity, but with the hopes, which are natural to youth, she had looked forward to competency, and occasionally to affluence. From the bosom of an affectionate mother, she had imbibed delicacy; and on the knee of her father, she had been taught to exult in a prospect of wealth.

How distressing, for a period, were the feelings of the maiden! As a daughter she endured extreme anguish; and found herself exposed to all the difficulties of a dependent situation. No relation proffered assistance; and after the sale of her father's effects, (every deduction having been made) her guardian discovered, that only fifty pounds remained. He gave her that counsel which was worthy of the office he had undertaken, and received her into his house. So sweet was the disposition, so mild was the deportment of Elvira, that she conciliated the esteem of all with whom she conversed. She was fully convinced of the narrowness of her circumstances; and therefore founded her expectations on propriety of appearance, docility of mind, and rectitude of heart. But shortly society was deprived of the amiable consort of her guardian. In her she lost, a second time, a tender mother.

A few weeks after this mournful event her guardian was hurried out of existence by a fever; but before he expired, he requested an interview. She attended his summons. After a short conversation, he sent for Hilario, his nephew. As they sat at his bed-side, he thus addressed them. "But a few days ago I regularly made a will, which entitles you to equal shares of my property. May that property, in this instance, continue undivided." He scarcely had ceased to speak, before he expired. His meaning was understood. After due respect had been paid to his memory, Hilario paid his addresses to Elvira. She was far from being insensible to his merit; and, mindful of the last admonition of her guardian, bestowed her heart and her hand according to the dictates of prudence, and the sentiments of love.

She continued four years to exhibit an illustrious example of conjugal and maternal affection; when the world was deprived of her virtues. Yet her memory must be ever revered, especially when we recollect, that she was not abject in adversity, nor insolent in prosperity; and that she in the most exemplary manner, discharged the duties of the daughter, the wife, the mother, and the christian.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Jasper, said my uncle Jonta, in associating with the ladies, remember the advice of President Adams—"Make no advances unless you have every assurance of being well received." If you have a mind to marry, your uncle is an old soldier, he has seen much in his time, and can advise you the best mode of besieging the fair sex. Always act independently in your courtships. Never go sneaking like a desponding lover. Never go simpering after any of them, nor be a slipper carrier to the ball room. Beware of making yourself too cheap among them by your attentions, for too much attention often produces contempt; and I cannot bear the idea of my boy being slighted by any girl. Remember that "if one wont marry another will," and that "there is as good fish in the sea as ever were caught." If any of them should once slight your addresses be off like a cannon ball—never smile on them again, till you are certain they have heartily repented. Mrs. L—— once told me that a gentleman asked her to have him, she replied "Sir, I'll thank you if you never mention that subject over again." To which he answered, "Madam, I am glad of it, for if you had said *yes*, I know not how I should have got off."—She never was more mortified in her life, and I'll engage she did not treat her next lover in like manner. Now, Jasper, continued my uncle, if you marry, I hope you will get a girl that your uncle would rejoice to offer a home to in his barracks—none of those flirting jay-birds who appear like a wax figure, only fit to be looked at. Let her be one (if so be there should be no cook in the camp) that will cheerfully get your supper after you return from the field of battle, or fatigue duty. Be sure you marry for love, and that your girl loves you, for where there is a mutual regard all is harmony and peace. Mind ye, dont get a virago—to be locked to such a one, for life, would be misery indeed. You would be a finger post by which all your acquaintance would be directed to avoid a like misfortune—no virago shall ever have a ration in your uncle's quarters. Marriage is honourable—'tis a source of happiness when congenial hearts unite, but horror on horror, when persons of opposite tempers are linked together by it—it is worse than going to battle with a rusty musket, an empty cartouch box, or a tight pair of shoes.

Money is useful, but never let that be an object with you in making a choice of a wife. I could never agree with Dr. Johnson that fools marry for love, wise men for money! I would rather see my boy married to a neat, worthy, agreeable girl without a cent, than to a rich, slovenly, giddy flirt.—Though soldiers have to put up with much in tent and barracks, that is not so cleanly, yet none more admire cleanliness than they. While travelling I have lost many a good looking meal, from a slight of my landlady and her cooks. A man though somewhat slovenly himself, likes to see women always neat, clean and tidy in their houses, dress and cookery—a slut I despise as much as I do a coward in battle. Now, my boy, you know how to manage to get a wife that your uncle would be happy in seeing you have. Bring such a one to the barracks as soon as you please, and while I receive pay or rations, she and you shall share with me.

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIER.

A STORY.

There is a certain principal of *obscurity*, that accommodates the events in history and tradition, and the half-remembered transactions of childhood, to the poet's lyre. Too much truth seems to blight the aspirations of fancy: facts must be remodelled in the cast of the imagination, before they can partake of the sublimity of fiction.

Our own country abounds with incidents, as well traditionary as recorded, that are continually soliciting the mind of fancy to describe them; and even the events and the agents in our revolutionary struggle, have already put on an autumnal character—fast fading from our remembrance; and in proportion as they cease to be familiar, do they increase in dignity and importance. The actors of that glorious epoch are, one after another, stealing silently to the grave; and, in a few years, not an eye-witness will be left to the declaration of independence, or the retreat of our desponding forces across the Delaware! How much cherished and venerated will be, in a little time, the solitary individual who shall survive his compatriot witnesses of those great events! The soldier who fought at Breed's Hill, or at Saratoga, will be honored by posterity as the patriarch of the republic. Among those who have departed, and even among the broken down, hopeless relics of the army, there was much to arrest the imagitation, and to delight the mind in retrospect. I remember, when a child, to have my attention attracted towards several of those forlorn pilgrims to eternity, who have now sunk into the tomb forgotten: many of them bore the scars of the great cause, to remind their country, that they had deserved well of the bounties she might be disposed to bestow on them. It is the fate of war to make many beggars among those enlisted under her banner, and for thirty years after the revolution, the maimed soldier was the most common subject of charity that asked a pittance at your door. Hundreds of foreigners, that had either become connected with our army by the chances of war, or had been left behind on the evacuation of the British troops, were to be seen, stroling through the villages of the interior, in wretchedness; incapable of imitating the natives in returning from the tented field to the pursuits of agriculture, or of relinquishing the habits of the soldier for the toils of the woodman.

There was, in my childhood, among these unhappy sufferers, a man called by the villagers, and known among the children of the neighbourhood—and children, from whatever cause, seem ever to take deeper interest in such matters—by the name of Philip, the Prussian. He had been attached to the Hessian mercenaries sent out here to aid in subjugating the colonies, and after the memorable slaughter at Red Bank, had deserted to the American camp. On the termination of the war, he wandered about the villages of New-England; and, although he received at every door he knocked at, a hearty welcome, and a generous supply to his wants, Philip was never known to ask either.—For more than twenty years, he marched his regular rounds through half a dozen towns in Connecticut, and as regular as day succeeded to night, with his pack thrown over his shoulders to renew his unwearied marchings, and ever-constant visitings. The houses of officers under whom he had served, were the places of his resort, where he enjoyed something like what the ancient feudatories in Europe partook, under the roof of their liege lords; for military government is completely despotic, and the soldier, on being disbanded, could entertain no other feelings towards his former commander, than those of a vassal towards his superior. I can even now seem to see the little soldier trudging along the highway, with hasty steps, and bending head, with no other companion than his pipe, and his oaken staff. There was not a child to whom he was not known, as well on account of the singularity of his appearance as by the kindness of his demeanour. Partial to his former [illegible] perhaps from their having formed the [illegible] fession of his youth, he still wore the [illegible] nant of his military uniform—an [illegible] coat, and the remains of a cap, that had once been surmounted with bear-skin, projecting its front piece over his small, [illegible] united grey eyes, and shaggy brows. His wallet, which had once been a soldier's knapsack, was attached, in a manner peculiar to himself, to his forehead. His pipe, constantly in his mouth, vomiting forth clouds of smoke, and, when he would renew its fuel, he paused under the shade of the wide spreading oaks, by the road side, and if occasion demanded rest to his wearied limbs, he stretched himself to repose beneath their canopy.

In the early settlement of N. England, certain trees distinguished by their size and beauty were reserved from the general destruction of the forest for land-marks, and expositors of boundaries. In the scene of poor Philip's wanderings, there were [illegible] of these venerable trees stretching their wide-extended arms over the roads, and inviting to repose the traveller and pilgrim.

One of the solitary survivors of the woods which had reigned with its progenitors [illegible] centuries—aye, many centuries, in undisturbed dominion of the soil—spread its exuberant foliage on every side, at the corner of two roads; its branches stretched forth from the parent trunk in every direction, like a radii from a common centre.—Here the remnant of the Indian tribes, which dwelt in the neighbourhood, were accustomed, when passing on their hunting excursions from the valleys of the south to the wilds of the north, to repose themselves in the shade—perhaps, through a secret sympathy springing from similarity of fortune.

This venerable survivor of the ancient forest, has long since shared the fate of its youthful contemporaries; but, even now, [illegible] is no uncommon spectacle, to witness [illegible] Indians slumbering upon the green car[illegible] by the remains of the old oak's trunk! Here, too, the little Prussian soldier was accustomed to refresh himself, after a toilsome march beneath a summer's sun. How often have I crept behind the wall, screened from the traveller's view, and peeped through the crevices to see him light his pipe, with his magical flint and steel! and listened to his tremulous voice, as he sang in solitude some martial air in his native tongue; perhaps, revolving on the incidents of infancy. Poor Philip! he has long since rejoined the companions of his childhood! His head, whitened with the frosts of seventy winters, and bowed down with the toils of war, has long since reposed, for the last time, on the lap of its parent earth!

Whether his adopted country provided for his maintenance I know not: but his military habits would not have permitted him to be stationary, had he been blest with a place where to lay his head; at least in summer—and, perhaps, the same habit reconciled him to the confinement of winter. But, so soon as the ice dissolved before the returning sun, and the cowslip put forth its blossoms by the streamlet's side, the little soldier renewed his journeying campaign, and was hailed by the villagers as the harbinger of spring! That spring, last, returning for the twentieth time, since he commenced his solitary wandering, brought with it poor Philip no more!

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Being of opinion that the press is the best, and perhaps the only channel by which the actions [illegible] different institutions ought to be laid before the public, for their censure or applause, allow me to say a few words, in favour of an association organized in this city, under the title of the "Ciceroman Society:" consisting of a select number [illegible] young gentlemen from various schools, who meet together for the purpose of improving themselves in the art of public speaking.

The third annual exhibition of this society, took place at Washington Hall, on the 25th ult. [illegible] which I was present; and I can assure you, that the time was exceedingly well employed, in hearing the young gentlemen recite their various pieces. The recitations were divided into six parts, with a national march, or air, between each, as also preceding, and at the close of the performance; it is not right that I should take up too much of your paper, by descanting upon the merits of the different candidates for fame, I shall therefore content myself with mentioning a few; and first, I commence with I. Hazlehurst, who recited the part of Cassius, from the quarrel scene in Julius Cæsar; as also that beautiful speech from the Æneid, of Æneas to Queen Dido, in which he described the fall of Troy; in both he acquitted himself with great credit; his voice is clear and distinct, and his action pleasing and graceful. A prose piece on Fame was also spoken by V. Bradford, and what greatly enhanced the value of his piece, as also that on Literary Societies, spoke by a young gentleman named N. Hatfield, was, that the pieces were their own productions. The scene from the Midsummer Nights' Dream, act 2, scene 1, was also performed by various members of this society, and was very well managed. The rest of the young gentlemen were received with favour, and rewarded with the approbation of a large and respectable audience. Upon the whole I cannot recollect when I have been better pleased, and the pleasure of the teachers who were present must have been great, on witnessing the merited applause that each of their pupils [illegible] At the conclusion the Anniversary [illegible] delivered by a young gentleman [illegible] with fine effect, in which he exho[illegible] of the society to the teachers, [illegible] to be doubly diligent against [illegible]

April 2, 1822.

[illegible]

[From the [illegible] New York.]

The cause of the Greeks seems to have [illegible] spirit of philanthropy and [illegible] in many individuals in Europe. Five hundred [illegible] were at Leghorn who were going to fight on the side of the Greeks. These men were supplied with [illegible] and an half daily by Baron Del[illegible]. A Mr. W[illegible], at the Hague, had [illegible] to this purpose, 2,500,000 [illegible].

[illegible] with several excellent speeches at the late meeting of the Concentric Society of Liverpool, were many appropriate toasts, among which was the following [illegible] to a Christmas season: "May *Turkey* be roasted by the fire of Liberty, and be well basted by *Greece*."

Accounts received from India, state, that Mr. Buckingham, the editor of a Calcutta newspaper, having inserted some article in his paper, which was thought to offend the Bishop of Calcutta, had in consequence been threatened with summary banishment by the Marquis of Hastings' orders. The defence of the Queen was also prohibited in the Madras papers, though the evidence of Majocci, &c. was fully published.

It is stated that the Caffrees are about to make war upon the British settlement at Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

The deposits in the Bank of Savings at Liverpool, up to the 1st of January, was 70,000 pounds.

There was but 24 days of clear cloudless sky in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, during the last 18 months.

An East Indiaman, the Thames, of 1350 tons, outward bound, went ashore on the 3d of February, on the Bowdler Bank.—[illegible] persons were killed by the falling [illegible].

In consequence of the high tide on Christmas-Day, at Venice, the square of St. Marks presented the appearance of a large basin, surrounded by porticos. Gondolas were, with ease, rowed round it. This phenomenon has only been seen once within the memory of the oldest person, and that was on Christmas day 1744.

The Bank of the United States remitted two millions of dollars, in the Stock of that institution, to England, for sale; upon the strength of which they are drawing bills of exchange, at a premium of twelve and an half per cent.

It is said, that within the last twelve months the Underwriters at Lloyd's have paid a million for losses.

King of Rome.—Captain Lockerby, in his voyage to Pulo-Penang, touched at St. Helena, where Mr. O'Connor related to him a conversation he had with Madame Bertrand. That lady stated, that soon before the death of Bonaparte, one asked him, in the course of an interview, "under whose protection he wished to leave his son?"—"I will have my son *under the protection of the French army*," was the reply. May not this have some affinity to the last words of the Emperor, "*Mon fils—aux armees*, &c."

Remarkable Death.—Mrs. Patient, relict of Mr. Patient, Wyly, Wilts.—What renders her death most remarkable is the singular fact that she had frequently expressed her hope to "live long enough to see her daughter married, and then she would die cheerfully;" her wish has been literally accomplished. Her daughter was married on Tuesday last; the anxiously affectionate parent took a small piece of the bride cake, drank the health of the bride and bridegroom in a glass of wine, and instantly expired.—*Cheltenham Chron.*

[illegible], the boxer, was conveyed to the scene of action by his backer, (one of the Rothschilds,) in a barouche and four, with two out-riders, and a man in front sounding a bugle.—Mr. Rothschild, it is said, lost £10,000 by the result.

France.—It seems there have been insurrectionary movements at Brest, Belfort and Rochfort; the military have been the principal leaders. These risings, the French papers inform us (when they are allowed to hint at them) are put down; but if so, it is only for the moment.

Mr. Loveday's petition has been discussed in the Chamber of Peers, and finally got rid of by a call for the order of the day.

One of the witnesses, who was lately examined for the prosecution on the trial of the supposed murderers of Fualdes, has confessed, on his death bed, that all he said respecting the matter, was *totally false*, and that the only motive he had for this foul perjury, was "*the pleasure which I expected to derive from going to see the country*." It will be recollected, that the unfortunate persons thus falsely accused and executed, strongly protested their innocence to the last moment of their lives.

Disturbances in Ireland.

Ireland is evidently in a state of great disturbance, and many murders, burglaries, [illegible] outrages continue to be committed. The London Courier of the 7th of February, contains five columns of official documents, laid before Parliament, from the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, giving particulars of the late outrages committed in the various counties. A [illegible] conflict had taken place between the inhabitants of Kilmichael; they have since come forward to surrender their arms, and take the oath of allegiance. It is said the only parish holding out, was [illegible]. On the 3d Feb. a desperate attack was made by the peasantry upon the [illegible] at Churchtown, in Cork county. In [illegible] which lasted an hour, with [illegible], the rebels shot a sentinel, killed [illegible] and wounded many others, [illegible] of arms. The [illegible] of 100, [illegible] but at the first fire [illegible]

[illegible] Chronicle of [illegible]

[illegible].—The same party, after committing the murder of Mr. [illegible], and, probably, after receiving an accession of force, as we are informed by a gentleman who came in the Killarney coach, made a desperate attack on Friday last, upon this town. They assailed the Bridewell, (probably, with a view of rescuing some prisoners) and broke the windows before the military could act; but we understand they were finally beaten off by about fourteen of the 39th regiment.

Newmarket.—This town is situated in the northern part of the county, which was, from the commencement of the disturbances, the most lawless and the most obnoxious to the inroads of the insurgents. It appears from a letter of lieut. Green, which has been received in this city, dated the 26th instant, that the insurgents, to the amount of about one thousand, had approached the town, about four o'clock on Friday last, for the purpose of, as it was supposed, making an attack upon it, when Captain Kepprock and Lt. Green, with about 80 men of the 22d regiment, went out to meet them. On the first fire of the military they fled in all directions; but several were killed and wounded, and 3 prisoners were taken and brought into the town.

Limerick, Feb. 2.—About six o'clock on Thursday evening, as George Massey, Esq. of Glenwilliam, was on his return from Newcastle, in this county, (where he presided as Chairman, at a Special Session under the Road Act) accompanied by a Police Constable, he was fired at from near a house at Odellville, by an assassin, who could not be more than four or five yards distant.—Mr. Massey happily escaped uninjured, though the bullet passed so near his forehead as to stun him at the moment.

Thursday night, Mr. Hastings, an apprentice of Surgeon Murray, of Rathkeale, was fired at by a ruffian whilst passing through a lane; the ball passed through his hat; and, fortunately, did not accomplish the design of the assassin, who was accompanied by a second man, both disguised. It is supposed the shot was intended for a Magistrate in that town.

Rathkeale, Feb. 1, 1822.—Last night, about the hour of twelve o'clock, the house of major Hare, of Mount Henry, about three miles from this town, was attacked and entered by an armed party, who immediately proceeded up stairs to the Major's bedroom, when, it is supposed, they met some resistance, and they murdered him. He was shot through the body across the chest, the ball entering at the right side, passing out at the left. They took three excellent guns from the house, with some ammunition. His wife was in the room the whole of the time; they murdered him on the lobby.

The following notice was posted at Clonmel:

"*Take this down if you dare.*"

PROCLAMATION.

"Reason—We, the united body of the Commissioners, commiserating our sad state, and determined to abolish all Tithes, Taxes, and Rent, do offer a reward of 80 pounds for the head of a Head Minister, 50 for a Curate, 20 for a Proctor, and 10 for a Builiff. MARSHAL ROCK."

House of Lords, Feb. 5.—Yesterday his majesty opened parliament in person. The doors of the House of Lords were not opened till 12 o'clock, and in half an hour after, every bench except the two front ones, were filled by Peeresses, and the female part of their families, and other ladies of distinction. They were dressed in trains and feathers, and when they were all arranged, the appearance was brilliant in the extreme. The attendance of Peers in their robes was very numerous. His majesty entered the House at 2 o'clock precisely, preceded by his great officers of state. The gentlemen of the House of Commons were then summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod. They entered with the speaker at five minutes after 2, when his majesty, having taken his seat on the throne, delivered the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—" I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country. It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have therefore been directed, in conjunction with my allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte; and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted. In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects. With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country. I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects. And it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose. Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects, and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

On the 7th of February, lord Liverpool gave notice in the house of lords, that he intended to move a postponement of the ordinary business, in order to enter upon an immediate consideration of the state of Ireland; information received by ministers respecting which, called for prompt and more efficient measures. A similar motion was made in the house of commons, the same evening, by lord Londonderry, who distinctly stated, that it was the intention of his majesty's ministers to propose the reenactment of the insurrectionary act.

By some late order, the King of England has *unknighted* all the Irish Knights as they were called—in other words, those who had received the "*accolade*" in the drunken frolics of the Castle from the Lord Lieutenant, for the time being—Lady Morgan's husband, Sir Charles, is of this number, and she is now plain Mrs. Morgan.

The popular commotions were subsiding in most parts of Spain.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. M[illegible], arrived at N. York from Matanzas, states, that the schooner E. H. Symmes, of Georgetown, from Rio Grande via St. Thomas, was lost on Crugo del Padre, near Point Yeacos, on the 10th ult. and vessel and cargo lost. The crew constructed a raft and went ashore to the Key. The next day they were attacked by the crews of two piratical schooners, with about forty men, who stripped them of their clothing, and beat them very severely. A passenger on board was knocked down with a musket, and then shot dead, and no doubt all hands would have shared the same fate, but the appearance of a fishing boat, which came and took them off, and brought them into Matanzas. In consequence of this outrage, a number of American Captains, with their crews, 50 in number, manned a schr. with four nine pound guns, &c. and went in pursuit of them. They returned into port the day before the Agenora sailed, but Capt. M. did not learn with what success.

The schr. Swan, Capt. Skinner, arrived at New-York, left Vera Cruz as late as the 12th of March. The Fort of St. Juan de Ulloa was still in possession of the Royalists. Flags of truce were frequently communicating, and an order was soon expected for its surrender. Preparations were making at Vera Cruz to take the Fort by force should it not be given up.

The first Congress convened at Mexico on the 24th of February. Perfect harmony subsisted throughout the empire. An ambassador had been sent to Spain to solicit one of the Royal Family to preside as Emperor of Mexico, provided he would reside in the country. It was, however, expected that Yturbide would be elected. Most of the Royalists had emigrated to Spain and her provinces, carrying their valuables and property.

Captain Stevenson, who arrived at Baltimore, in the schooner Blucher, from Carraccas, gives the following information:

Puerto Cavello was declared in a state of blockade on the 20th February, and that the Columbian armed brig President, sailed from Laguira on the 21st to enforce it, soon to be followed by the Flecheras, and joined by a squadron expected from Maracaibo. A report was prevalent two or three days previous to the Blucher's sailing, that the royalists had evacuated Coro, and were on their retreat towards Puerto Cavello, in front of which place the position of the patriot lines had been so altered as to intercept them, should they attempt to enter that fortress. There had been a skirmish of outposts near Valencia, on the 26th February, in which the royalists were defeated with the loss of some prisoners. Intelligence had been received from Guayaquil as late as the 31st of December, from Lima to the 7th of November, and from Santiago de Chili, to the 17th August. On the 22d November, Gen. Sucre and Col. Tolra, of the royal army, agreed upon terms of an *armistice for ninety days*, through the province of Quito, from which circumstance it was supposed President Bolivar would not find it necessary to proceed to the capital, (Quito) but return to Bogota. Callao capitulated to gen. San Martin on the 19th September; and Guatemalo declared its independence on the 15th September.

An ordinance has been passed in Baltimore, of considerable consequence to those engaged in the flour trade:—The inspector of flour is obliged to weigh every sixth barrel offered for inspection, and if any deficiency in weight be found, to weigh every barrel. A fine of ten cents is imposed if one pound be wanting, twenty if two, and if there be three or more pounds wanting, twenty-five cents for every pound deficient of proper weight. The fines are to be paid by the person offering flour for inspection.

One hundred young men of Cross Creek township, Washington county, in this state, have adopted a series of resolutions, of which the following may serve for a specimen.

"We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description, as far as possible, and give a decided preference to articles the growth and manufacture of our own country.

"We will in paying our addresses to the young ladies, give the most marked preference to such as clothe themselves in homespun, and make use of articles the growth of our own country."

On Wednesday last, (says the Newburyport Herald of Saturday,) Capt. Robert Follansbee, of Amesbury, was examined before Edward Darr, Esq. charged with attempting to take away the life of Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. Nathan Long, and committed for trial at the April term of the Supreme Court. It appeared, we understand, at the examination, that the prisoner endeavoured to cut the throat of Mrs. Long with a large knife, but did not inflict a mortal wound. The parties were particular friends; and no malice is thought to have been entertained towards her by the misguided man, who, for some time past, has been affected with religious melancholy; and he is said to have acted under the conviction of a divine command, in the commission of this unhappy deed.

George Withy, a distinguished preacher of the Society of Friends in England, has recently been visiting the several meetings in this vicinity. On sabbath last, he attended at Willistown, where a crowded congregation was gathered; every seat was occupied, and even the stair-way filled.—After near an hour's deep and unbroken silence, the preacher rose and addressed the meeting. Of his manner it may be said, that his voice is clear toned—his elocution free, and his whole delivery emphatic and impressive. The doctrines he urged were these: that man was a fallen and lost creature, for if he had not been there would have been no need of a Saviour—that "Jesus Christ and him crucified," was the only way of salvation—that morality, though excellent in itself, was yet utterly inefficacious for salvation—that "man might build his nest with the eagles, and soar among the stars, but it would avail nothing;" that there *must* be repentance of sin, renewal of spirit, the regeneration of the heart, or hell would be the inevitable portion of the unconverted—that the punishment of hell was not as some contended, a limited punishment but eternal; and in conclusion he asserted the doctrine of the divinity of the Saviour, and controverted the opinion which denied it. [*Village Record.*

The Court at Ipswich, (Mass.) was thronged on Wednesday morning, the 27th ult. in consequence of the sentence of the law being about to be passed on Jonathan Buffum and Preserved Sprague, for riotous conduct at Friends' Meeting, in Lynn, on the 14th and 17th of Feb. last.—Their counsel stated in mitigation, that Buffum was a mechanic of little property, with a family, and Sprague entirely destitute of property, with a large family of children. The court observed, that these facts, as well as the testimony to their general good character, and the probability that their offences had arisen from a delusion, or misconception of their rights, would have due influence in measuring the punishment. Buffum was then sentenced to pay a fine of $150, and Sprague $75.

The Court at the same time admonished the prisoners, that if these offences were repeated by them or their associates, the arm of the law would fall much more heavily on them.

The prisoners were then remanded, and sent back to the jail in Salem.

Law Intelligence.—It was lately decided in the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, that a man convicted of a felony in New-York, who had not been pardoned, was not disqualified from being a witness in a criminal prosecution. Samuel Green, the person convicted of the murder of Billy Williams, in the state prison, on this witnesses' evidence, has, in consequence, received sentence of death. He is to be executed on the 25th inst.

The Jews.—There are, it is said, six millions, five hundred and ninety-eight thousand Jews in the world; 3000 of whom live in the United States; one million in Poland; half a million in Germany, and fifty thousand in England; the remainder are scattered over the whole civilized world. In the days of Solomon the number of Jews did not exceed seven millions.

Extract of a letter, dated Jeremie, March 1.

"It is reported here that a squadron had arrived off, and blockaded the city of St. Domingo, and taken some Haytiens. The force is said to be one frigate, one sloop of war, two schrs. and two transports with troops."

Juvenile Heroism.—Two lads, one aged fourteen and the other twelve, sons of Mr. David Carnes, Boston, succeeded last Saturday, by their intrepidity, in saving another from a watery grave. Observing a skiff to upset with a young man in it, they launched a small boat from the wharf and immediately rowed to his assistance. The unfortunate youth was clinging to the skiff, when his brave deliverers effected their purpose in presence of a number of spectators.

Extraordinary Case of Dropsy.—Died, at Baltimore, on Sunday last, Mrs. Leroi, a French lady, aged twenty seven years, after having been tapped seventy-six times, by Dr. Chatard, in the space of two years and five months. The quantity of water obtained by the several operations amounts to eight hundred and seventy-one quarts, by measure. The deceased informed the Doctor, the first time he saw her, that she had already been tapped three times in Philadelphia, by Dr. Matthieu.

Thieves.—A few evenings ago about 10 o'clock, a house in this town was entered through a window from the street, and a box of figs stolen—a few evenings previous the same house was entered, and a quantity of cigars stolen.—Another house within a few rods of this office was entered by some person, and a great coat stolen.—A few evenings ago an old lady was attacked in the street by two black men, who took away her shawl, and as was supposed were attempting to take a string of gold beads from her neck, when they were observed by a person passing, and made their escape. [*Nantucket Inquirer.*

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Mysterious Affair.—The minds of a considerable part of the city, have for a week or two past been painfully excited, by rumours and suspicions of a murder committed on one of our citizens, in a house of infamy, in that den of abominations, Corlærs-Hook. Suspicion and conjectures aside, however, it is an agreed fact, that a Mr. J. C. a man having a family—himself personally respectable—in regular settled business, and *master of one of the Lodges* in this city, has been missing, and absent from his family, and unheard of since last Monday night a fortnight. On the evening of that day, about ten o'clock, he was seen in Grand street, near the place where it is feared he was robbed, and murdered, in a state of partial inebriation. About two o'clock the same night, the neighbourhood were alarmed with the cry of murder, proceeding from a house of ill-fame, at the corner of Grand and Walnut streets, so loud and so long continued as to [illegible] some of the neighbours to their windows to hearken. The cry of the suffering man seemed to proceed at first from the house, and afterwards from the back yard attached to it. Five or six creditable neighbours, united in the foregoing account, as to what they heard.—They said the outcry was continued at intervals, from seven to ten minutes. They could distinctly hear the intreaty, "Don't murder me! don't murder me!" and again, as in the last extremity, he exclaimed, "*I am a mason*; is there no mason that can help me?" with other language expressive of his sufferings, which a mason, it is understood, might have comprehended, had there been one in the fraternity within the reach of his voice. Unhappily there was not; and the witnesses, when questioned why they did not themselves go to his relief, said, that the cry of murder was so common there, that they were no longer alarmed by it, or gave it a transient notice: like the peasants too often mocked by the cry of wolf! Several of the girls belonging to the house were brought up and examined, but nothing appearing, were discharged. Diligent search has been made by digging, and otherwise, to find the man if possible, but no discovery has yet been made.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The human being, who would run the gauntlet for freedom, so desperately, as the poor African appears to have done, whose story is given below, should surely, never again be brought under the lash of a task master.

The captain of a vessel from North Carolina, called upon the police for advisement respecting a slave he had unconsciously brought away in his vessel, under the following circumstances:—

Three or four days after he had got to sea, he began to be haunted every hour with tones of distress seemingly proceeding from a human voice in the very lowest part of the vessel. A particular scrutiny was finally instituted, and it was concluded that the creature, whatever, or whosoever it might be must be confined down in the run, under the cabin floor; and on boring a hole with an augur, and demanding, *Who's there?* a feeble voice responded, "*poor negro, massa!*" It was clear enough then that some runaway negro had hid himself there, before they sailed, trusting to providence for his ultimate escape. Having discovered him, however, it was impossible to give him relief, for the captain had stowed even his cabin so completely full with cotton, as but just to leave room for a small table for himself and the mate to eat off, and as for unloading at sea, that was pretty much out of the question. Accordingly there he had to lie, stretched at full length, for the tedious interval of *thirteen days*, till the vessel arrived in port and unloaded, receiving his food and drink through the augur hole.

The fellow's story is, now that he is released, that being determined to get away from slavery, he supplied himself with eggs and biscuit, and some jugs of water, which latter he was just on the point of depositing in his lurking place, when he discovered the captain at a distance coming on board, and had to hurry down as fast as possible and leave them; that he lived on nothing but his eggs and biscuit, till discovered by the captain, not even getting a drop of water, except what he had the good fortune to catch in his hand, one day, when a vessel of water, in the cabin, was upset, during a squall, and some of it ran down through the cracks of the floor over him.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives, after being engaged nearly all day on Saturday, on the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange 12 millions of stock bearing an interest of six and seven per cent. for stock bearing five per cent. finally passed it by a vote of 99 to 55.

A bill has been reported in the House, providing for a Naval Peace establishment, which proposes that the number and description of the officers should rate thus: One Rear Admiral—five Commodores—nineteen Captains—twenty-three Masters commandant—one hundred and forty lieutenants, &c.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions regarding the acknowledgment of the Independence of the Spanish Provinces in South America, have been unanimously adopted, with the exception of *one* dissenting voice—and the dissenting Mr. Garnett, to do away any wrong impression which his vote might occasion, has been permitted to enter the following declaration on the journal of the House:

I, Robert S. Garnet, member from Virginia, make the following declaration: That I voted against the recognition of the independence of the late American Provinces of Spain, because considering it a matter of policy, not of principle, I believed that no immediate advantage could grow out of it to either country, whilst many considerations affecting the interest of both, rendered it at this time inexpedient. I am not opposed to the independence of the late provinces; on the contrary, in common with the rest of my countrymen, I heartily rejoice in its accomplishment, and in the prospects of freedom and happiness which it opens to them.

American Montgolfiers.—James Bennett, of Philadelphia, who petitioned Congress last week for exclusive privileges in *air* navigation has found a competitor, in D. B. Lee, of the same city, (on whose behalf a petition was this morning presented by Mr. Keyes,) who claims a priority of invention, and states that Bennett must have borrowed or stolen the invention from him. An *aerial combat*, in their respective machines, at a convenient elevation from the earth, in the presence of the committee, to whom the subject is referred, would be the best way to settle the dispute, and furnish, at the same time, the necessary evidence of the practicability of the project.—*Wash. Gaz.*

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 6, 1822.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

The great Southern Mail from this city to New-York, was robbed on Wednesday night, of two packages of letters, one of which contained thirty-four single letters, and the other twenty free letters from Washington city for the State of Maine. The portmanteau had been cut, near the chain, as was the canvas bag inside, just sufficiently large to take out an entire bundle. The portmanteau was in the front boot, under the driver, and the fact must have been perpetrated while the horses were changing, or when examining the way-mail. The driver of the mail on the route from Kingston to New-York, very imprudently suffered a way passenger to take a place alongside of him, who intimated that he was about shipping for the West-Indies—this same person, it is said, applied for a passage in the stage from New-York to New-Brunswick, the next day, and having arrived at the latter place, was safely lodged in jail, on suspicion of having been connected with the robbery. The Postmaster at New-York has offered one hundred dollars reward for the discovery of the villain, and we hope justice will shortly overtake him.

THE FINE ARTS.—Our country in its infant state, in order to enlarge, improve, and bring to light the latent spark of genius which is occasionally displaying itself in various parts of the union, will find it necessary to encourage and foster every improved master that may chance to visit our shores—and we can say, that the citizens of Philadelphia are eminently qualified to judge the merits of any professional character. We have seen a portrait of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, Esq. whose residence among us entitles him to a rank among the distinguished citizens of the republic, which was done in Crayon, by Mr. G. PERSICO, an Italian artist, now residing in this city. It bears a strong similitude to the features of Napoleon, and has been pronounced a correct likeness of the original. As the public may be gratified with a view of this happy combination of talents, by calling at No. 86 Chesnut street, we hope they will profit by the invitation.

The Select and Common Councils have appropriated 165,000 dollars, to defray the expences of this city for the current year.

Mutations of Fortune.—For several years past the citizens of Philadelphia have known a poor man, whose family subsisted partly by charity and partly by the produce of the sale of a few almanacs or blacking balls.—This man was formerly in affluent circumstances; but misfortunes fell thick upon him, and hurled him from the respectable station which he occupied in society, to the lowest depths of poverty. After suffering for many years all the misery that follows the prostration of property, fortune has again smiled upon her victim. A short time since, by the death of a relation in the West Indies, he succeeded to an estate said to be worth $400,000.

GOOD NEWS.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, from the Coal Pits on the river Schuylkill, of twenty-one arks, laden with two hundred bushels of Coals each, say the whole about four thousand two hundred bushels. They are under the superintendance of Thomas S. Ridgway, and are unlading at the new landings of Jacob Ridgway, Esq. just below the Water Works. This being the first large arrival of Coal, by means of the Schuylkill Navigation, of ninety miles, it is hailed with peculiar pleasure.

COMMUNICATION.

Travellers to New-York are informed that the Columbian Coach and Steam Boat Line will leave this city to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 o'clock, for New-York, through in one day, via Bordentown and South Amboy; and for the future will continue to leave every week day at 6 o'clock and Sundays at 7 o'clock, for the season.

Tuesday, the 9th inst. is recommended by the Presbytery of this city, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

Yesterday the weather was as warm as midsummer—in the evening there was a plentiful fall of rain, accompanied by some vivid flashes of lightning and heavy thunder, which is rather early in the season.

HORRID OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

A horrid murder was committed in Lancaster on Monday last, the history of which is almost unprecedented. Mary Lechler wife of John Lechler was found in an upper apartment of the house, where, from visible indications on the neck, she was either strangled or hanged. About the same time of night, a villain broke into the house of Berhart Haag, who, with his wife rose in order to detect the transgressor, when a pistol was fired through the window and lodged two balls in the breast of the wife. Her death was instantaneous. Two other balls fired immediately after, happily did no injury.

To augment the horror of this deed, it is believed that Mary Leshler's husband John was the perpetrator. His having absconded the same night gives colouring to this supposition. A proclamation has been issued for his apprehension.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt. Biddle, sailed from Boston on Tuesday last, on a cruise off the coast of Cuba, to aid in suppressing piracy.

By recent intelligence received from St. Bartholomews, we learn that the weighty charges made some time since in the American journals, *of the governor of that island colluding with privateersmen*, is now [illegible]ted, under circumstances of aggravated treachery and insult.

SINGING.

The second, and by far the more lucid and scientific Lecture of the two, upon this subject, was delivered by Mr. Philipps, on Thursday evening last, to a crowded, a very fashionable, and a very brilliant audience. The reputation which had been acquired by the excellence of the first, induced not only the attendance of a large assemblage of ladies, and of professed musicians and amateurs of music, but of the professors and teachers of other sciences. The room was graced by the presence of beauty, taste, and learning, and the admirable Lecturer acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the whole auditory. He was easy and graceful, in the delivery, and most uncommonly distinct and articulate in the utterance of his language. One of the most distinguished and uniformly acknowledged critics of the day, declared this Lecture to be a composition of the purest and most perspicuous style, containing in the construction of it, a train of cogent, resistless and undeniable reasoning—and in its formation and method, evidence of uncommon judgment. We think no one who was present on Thursday evening, will dispute the verity of this assertion.

In the number of exemplifications which Mr. Philipps introduced, he decorated his Lecture with a train of well applied anecdote, facetious as well as illustrative, and threw into the relation of them an air and manner at once so pleasing and interesting, as to beguile the mind from an impression of prolixity, had the continuation of the discourse been extended to the following morning.—When he designed, also, to enforce any particular principle by means of strong emphasis, and the selection of the most prominent antithesis, he was very far from accompanying the expression, as "many of our orators do," by the least contortion of the countenance—on the contrary, his face assumed a pleasing and persuasive aspect, and was every way in consonance with the gracefulness of his attitudes, and the symmetry of his figures. On this subject we might enlarge, and when that gentleman has departed we shall take leave to do so.

After elucidating the principles of other departments of the science, he went into an eloquent description of church music, and gave an illustration of "*improved delivery*" of devotional psalmody in the example of the hundredth psalm "WITH ONE CONSENT LET ALL THE EARTH," &c. He brought to the understanding of those before ignorant of psalmody, and confirmed the suppositions of many there present, who practice it, the facility with which the rules laid down for the application of *accurate emphasis*, may be adopted in congregational singing.

When Mr. Philipps leaves us we shall ascertain the loss which will be sustained by the absence of so much musical talent, so much literary acquirement, and from whom we have derived knowledge, which without his aid, we might have been a long while seeking.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature of this state adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of nearly four months in which one hundred and seventy-two laws were passed—the titles of which, as published in the Harrisburg Chronicle, may be seen at this office.

The Senate rejected the supplement to the act laying a duty on retailers of foreign merchandize.

The new auction bill has become a law, by which 2,000 dollars per annum are to be paid for a general license; 1,000 dollars for selling all articles but dry goods and groceries; and furniture and other non-dutiable articles may be sold at the dwellings of the owners without any auction license at all.

On Monday last Messrs. Duncan, Raguet, Wurts, and Coleman of the Senate, entered a protest against the provisions of the bill for dividing the state into districts for the election of members of Congress, so far as it related to the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Delaware and Lancaster. The minority in the house of representatives also signed a protest. Shortly afterwards, the Governor returned the bill with his objections, which excited great commotion in the house of representatives, and an ineffectual attempt was made to pass it by a vote of two thirds of the whole number. A new bill was then reported, by the provisions of which Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware, were made one district to elect three members, the county of Philadelphia, with a population of 73,295 (less by 6,705 than the duplicate of the ratio,) was empowered to elect two members, and the city of Philadelphia, with a population of 63,802 was empowered to elect one member, leaving an unrepresented fraction of *twenty three thousand eight hundred and two!*

This bill passed the House of Representatives. When brought before the Senate, the members from this district moved to amend it so as to make the city and county of Philadelphia one district, to elect three members, and thus a fraction of about 17,000, would be divided among the three members. On motion of Mr. Bernard, this amendment was so modified as to include Delaware county, and give to the district the election of four members. Our senators opposed this, on the ground that it would leave a larger fraction in Lancaster, but it was agreed to, and Chester reannexed to Montgomery, so that Lancaster was again with an unrepresented fraction of nearly 29,000. The House refused to concur in these amendments, and a committee of conference was appointed, by which a new bill was reported, which finally was passed by the legislature, and has obtained the signature of the Governor. Agreeable to its provisions, the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware, are to form one district, to elect three members; and the city and county of Philadelphia are to be divided into three districts, each of which is to elect one member. The city, exclusive of Cedar and Market Wards, is to form one district. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley, and Kingsessing, with Cedar and New Market Wards, are to form another, and the balance of the county is to form a third. [*Union.*

THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED by E. LITTELL, No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia; and by R. NORRIS HENRY, No. 97 Pearl Street, New-York. CONTENTS. MISCELLANY—Neapolitan Priests; Miles Colvine; Confessions of an English Opium Eater; Biblical Literature. VARIETY—Minute Carving; How to make a Man catch a Cannon-ball in his Hand; African Expedition; Literary Property, &c. SCIENCE—Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; Astronomy; Benevolent exertion; Zeal for Science; Sculpture; Lancasterian School in France; Russia; The head of Descartes; Currents of the Atlantic. POETRY—Greece.

april 6—1t

MIRROR OF LIFE.

TO SHEW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

Mr. Condy Raguet, of this city, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Consul of the United States for Rio Janeiro.

At the Mayor's Court, this week, several persons were convicted of passing counterfeit notes of the Mechanics' Bank of New-York, of five dollars, and notes of $100, purporting to be of the Planters' Bank of South Carolina.

The elegant ship Moss, was launched on Tuesday morning, about twenty minutes before eleven o'clock. She glided into the river in handsome style, amidst the acclamations of a numerous concourse of spectators. Her figure head is a very correct likeness of the lady of Mr. J. Moss, one of the owners.

At the commencement of the Medical Faculty, held in the University of Maryland, on Tuesday last, the degree of *Doctor of Medicine* was conferred on *fifty-four* graduates.

The first Salmon which appeared this season in the Boston market, was sold for $24. It weighed 16 lbs.

The fast sailing schr. Endymion, sailed from New-York on Sunday last, for Laguira, with the National Intelligencer of the 29th ult. which contained the decision of the House of Representatives, to recognise the independence of the Spanish colonies.

Orders reached Savannah on the 27th ult. from Washington, by which the eight prisoners then under sentence of death for *Piracy*, have been respited during the pleasure of the President. They were to have been executed on the following Wednesday.

A man was lately executed at Natchez for murder. A spectator of mawkish sensibility, in giving an account of the event, says, "Mercy wept, Justice frowned, whilst Pity dropped a tear of commiseration for the *misfortunes* of the man."

Singular Tenure.—A farm at Brookhouse, in Lankset, in the Parish of Peniston, and county of York, (Eng.) pays yearly to Godfry Boswell, Esq. "A snowball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas."

A town meeting has been held at Alexandria, (D. C.) with a view to petition Congress for a local form of government for the district.

Letters from New-Orleans, to the middle of last month, state, a great failure in the wheat crops in the country bordering on the Ohio. It was expected that very little flour would be sent from those places to New-York, in consequence. In Kentucky, the tobacco crops have been unprecedented, both as to quality and quantity.

Scare Crow.—A gentleman in England, whose grounds were constantly robbed by poachers, procured a man's leg from the hospital, and hung it up with a label requesting the owner to send for it. This plan had the effect to save his grounds from encroachment.

Mr. Elijah Sexton, jr. of Chenango county, N. Y. shot in the town of Louden, in 27 days, 58 deer in 62 shots, and secured 53 of them. He killed 27 deer in 21 shots. He fired 8 times on the run, and killed 6. He must be a real bucktail.

A prize of $40,000, in the Maryland State Lottery, has been recently paid at Messrs. Cohens' office, Baltimore, to Henry Gantt, Esq. of Albermarle county, Va.

On Sunday last, the dwelling of Mr. Josiah Tatum, near Woodbury, N. J. was robbed while the family were at meeting.

The Cloth Dressing Mill of John T. Glover, near Mount Ephraim, Gloucester county, N. J. was destroyed by fire on Wednesday week.

A deficit of eighty thousand dollars has been discovered in the accounts of the Collector of the port of New-York.

The store of Mr. A. Green, in Trenton, N. J. was broken open on the night of the 29th ult. and robbed of goods to the amount of $1000. A reward of 150 dollars is offered for the detection of the thief.

Five more State prison convicts, employed on the Western Canal, recently made their escape. A reward of ten dollars a head is offered for their apprehension.

An extensive bed of Gypsum has been discovered and opened on the bank of Niagara river, a few miles below the Falls.

An attempt was lately made to fire the city of Charleston, when the wind was blowing a gale from the N. W. but it was fortunately discovered before any mischief was done.

Alexander Cochrane has been convicted at Baltimore, of robbing a gentleman of his pocket book, containing one hundred and eight dollars, and sentenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary.

A Frenchman, who was lately tried at Baltimore, on three different indictments for house-breaking, and sentenced to sixteen years imprisonment, signified his acquiescence by making a very low bow to the court.

A large Shark, measuring eight feet ten inches in length, and five feet one inch round the body, was taken a short time since off Savannah Bar, and carried into that port.

Caution to Parents.—The Cooperstown Freeman's Journal, states, that two twin children, aged seven months, belonging to a laborer at that place, lately lost their lives in consequence of too large a dose of crude opium having been incautiously administered to them by their parents.

Burglary.—A store was lately broken open at Wertfield, Fredonia county, (N. Y.) and goods valued to from six to 700 dollars, carried off.

Perjury.—We understand that a young woman has been committed to prison in Boston on a warrant for perjury, charged with making a false accusation of a scandalous nature against a married gentleman of that city, and thereby extorting a sum of money from him. It is said she has confessed the perjury, and that she was advised to adopt this abominable scheme to obtain money by some of her abandoned associates.—*Salem Reg.*

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

WALNUT STREET.—This evening, will be revived the tragedy of Alfonso, King of Castile, and the admired farce of All the World's a Stage.—On Monday eve, the drama of the Snow-Storm will be presented with singular attractions; the managers, who are ever ready to contribute to the amusements of the public, have procured the services of the four DOGS, whose docility in harness has excited some curiosity, and they have been well trained for the purposes of the night.—Mr. Jefferson, takes his benefit on Wednesday eve—the friends of the drama will not be backward at this opportunity to testify their continued approbation of the talents of their old favourite.—Our old friend Mr. Bray, has arrived in this city, and is at present domiciliated at the house of Mr. Francis. We trust he will make arrangements to appear before us once more, if his health will permit him, and particularly in Lord Ogleby.

PRUNE STREET.—This theatre has been closed for several nights in consequence of the decease of Mrs. Stanislas, the consort of the proprietor.—It will be opened however, this evening, with the tragedy of the Revenge, and other entertainments.—Pizarro on Monday—on Tuesday a Satirical Drama, written with great ability after the manner of Fielding, by a well known literary character in Charleston, called "THE SEA SERPENT," will be presented for the benefit of Mr. Utt, the prompter.

NEW-YORK.—On Tuesday eve, Master G. F. Smith personated Octavian in the play of the Mountaineers, and on the 3d inst. he performed the part of Hamlet, for his benefit, with Miss Johnson, as Ophelia. The drama of the Spy, and the pageant of the Coronation of Henry V. with the farce of the Mock Doctor, were the performances on Thursday evening.—Mr. Philipps is re-engaged at this theatre and makes his first appearance in the course of next week. The people are to be congratulated on the opportunity they will have of hearing his inimitable and admirable Lectures upon Singing, which he delivers with such distinguished ability.—The new melo drama, of Lochiel, is announced for representation on Monday. To suit the style and taste of Mr. Cowell some new and comic music has been composed by the well known Mr. Clifton of Baltimore.—Mr. P. H. Taylor assisted by Mr. Wm. Taylor, as leader of the Orchestra, (late from London) and Mrs. Holman and Mr. Julius Metz, gives a concert at the City Hotel, on Tuesday next.

BOSTON.—The benefit of Mr. Morrell, (Boxkeeper,) took place on Monday last, for which he selected Shakspear's celebrated comedy of As you like it—Rosalind, (1st time,) by Mrs. Duff. On the 3d inst. a comedy, in 5 acts, called Folly as it Flies, after which the new Scotch ballet of Auld Robin Gray, and the melo-drama of the Broken Sword, for the benefit of Mr. Worrell, the Scene painter. The benefit of Mr. Duff, was arranged for Monday next.

LEXINGTON.—The manager, Mr. Collins, took his benefit on the 22d ult. on which occasion Mr. Hayes of Boston and Louisville, made his first appearance in an engagement of six nights, in Major O'Flaherty.

SAVANNAH.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown's benefit took place on the 27th ult. when Mr. Brown personated Rolla in the tragedy of Pizarro—and Eveleen's Bower was sung by Mr Keen, between the play and the farce of the Rendezvous. The theatre was to close in a few nights.

FOREIGN.—Madame Catalina made her appearance at the Musical Festival, in Liverpool, on the 29th of January, after an absence of nine years. Mr. Rochsa is now in treaty with Madame Catalina, for an engagement to perform at the ensuing Oratorios at Covent Garden Theatre. The lady asks but 3000 pounds for her services for the season, consisting of about 15 or 20 nights; the gentleman has offered 2000, which offer the lady has thought proper to reject, and thus the matter at present rests.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected at Goodwin's Lottery Office.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1822.

United States Branches,	½ per cent. dis.
New-Hampshire,	2 per cent. dis.
Burlington, (Vert.)	3 per cent. dis.

Massachusetts.

	Discount.		Discount.
Boston banks	1	Salem	12
Springfield	1½	Worcester	1½
Hampshire	[illegible]	Other notes	2

Rhode-Island.

Providence	2	Other notes	2
Washington	2		

Connecticut.

Middletown	1½	Bridgeport	1½
Phœnix bank	1½	Eagle Bank	1½
Derby	1½	Hartford	1½

New-York.

New-York City	par	Catskill	1½
Jacob Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	1½
Albany	1	Middle District	1½
Troy	1	Auburn	1½
Mohawk bank	1	Geneva	2
Lansingburg	1	Columbia receivables	1½
Newburg	2	Utica	2
Newburg branch,	2	Plattsburg	3
Orange county	1½	Bank of Montreal	5
Ontario	2	Canada bank	5

New-Jersey.

Jersey bank	par	Camden State bank	par
Banks in Newark	do.	Trenton do.	1
New-Brunswick	1	Elizabethtown do.	par
Cumberland,	par	Patterson do.	do.
Sussex Bank	do.	Morristown do.	do.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia	par	York Bank	1½
Easton	do.	Chambersburg	1½
Germantown	do.	Farmers' Bank of Reading	par
Montgomery county	do.	Gettysburg	1½
Chester county	do.	Carlisle Bank	1½
Delaware county	do.	Swatara, Harrisburg	1½
Lancaster Bank	do.	Pittsburgh	1½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	do.	Centre	15
Harrisburg	do.	Silver Lake	60
Northampton	do.	Milton	15
N. Hope Bridge Co.	do.	Greensburg	7
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county	do.	Brownsville	7
		Other notes	no sale

Delaware.

Old Bank of Delaware	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Farmers Bank at Dover and branches	do.	Commercial bank of Delaware	do.
Laurel bank	25	Branch at Milford	3

Maryland.

Baltimore	½	Conococheague bank at Williamsport	1½
City Bank	½		
Annapolis	1	Westminster	1½
Branch at Easton	1½	Havre de Grace	1
Do. at Fredericktown	1½	Elkton	par
Hagerstown	1½	Bank of Caroline	12

Virginia.

Richmond	1	Branch at Romney	1½
Branches	1	Do. at Charlestown	½
Valley Bank	½	N. W. bank of Virginia, Wheeling	5
Branch at Leesburg	½		

District of Columbia.

Franklin Bank of Alexandria	no sale
All other District notes	1

North Carolina.

State bank at Raleigh and branches	5	Cape Fear	5
		Newbern	5

South Carolina.

State banks generally	2

Georgia.

State Banks generally	5
Augusta Bridge Company	no sale

Kentucky.

Bank of Kentucky and branches	no sale

Ohio.

Chillicothe	2½	Most others	no sale

The [illegible] of the [illegible] attention for the *Eye* and *Beasts* [illegible] of visiting the Philadelphia Museum [illegible] day afternoon.

PRICE CURRENT.

FLOUR,	$4,7[illegible]
WHEAT,	1,2[illegible]
RYE,	75
OATS,	40
CORN,	70
BARLEY,	[illegible]
FLAXSEED,	[illegible]

Public Sale Report.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auc[illegible]

From April 1st to 5th, 1822.

SUGAR—35 hhds. Havana, Muscovado,	[illegible] 12,[illegible]
40 boxes White Havana,	14,50 [illegible]
53 do. Brown do.	9,65 a 9,[illegible]
MOLASSES—111 hhds. Havana,	33 a [illegible]
BRANDY—168 pipes Armonac, ([illegible] go)	1,55 a 1,[illegible]
RUM—8 hhds. West India,	[illegible]
WINE—8 qr. Casks White,	[illegible]
4 half pipes, do.	[illegible]
3 half pipes Lisbon,	1,[illegible]
TEA—14 chests Young Hyson,	61 a [illegible]
3 ½-do. do.	[illegible]
1 do. Skin,	[illegible]
GUM—2 bbls. Gum Arabic,	[illegible]
DEMIJOHNS—650 demijohns,	[illegible]
PRUNES—48 ½-boxes, 144 ¼-boxes	[illegible]
HONEY—1 tierce Havana,	[illegible]
COFFEE—17 bags do.	27½ a [illegible]
SOAP—6 boxes Castile,	[illegible]
MACE—15 lbs.	[illegible]
OIL—39 box Flask (30 in each box)	$6,00 [illegible]
PIMENTO—6 bags Jamaica,	[illegible]
RICE—17 tierces,	3,65 a 3,7[illegible]
SEGARS—30 ½-boxes, (500 each)	3,[illegible] a 3,[illegible]
94 ¼-do. (250 each)	1,6[illegible] a 1,[illegible]

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 21st March, by the Reverend George Sheets, Mr. JOHN W. CRIPPS to Miss REBECCA HAWK, all of Philadelphia County.

On Saturday evening, the 30th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. WILLIAM W. [illegible] of Baltimore, to SARAH HELENA, daughter of the late Nalbro Frazier, of this city.

On the evening of the 28th ult. by the Rev. [illegible] Roach, JAMES ZILLAM, Merchant, of West Chester, to Miss FRANCES C. HUDSON, of this city.

On Sunday, the 31st ult. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. JOHN COLLINS, to Miss SARAH ANN DESILVER, daughter of Mr. Robert Desilver, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 30th ult. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH WALKER, to Miss MARY SPRAGUE, of the county of Philadelphia.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Thos. Griffin, Mr. GEORGE W. BECK, to the amiable Miss DEBORAH M. FOX, all of the N. Liberties.

DIED,

On Saturday last, Mrs. MARY CHAMBERLIN, wife of Richard Chamberlin, aged 37.

On the 29th ult. in the 69th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES SCHRADER.

On Monday afternoon, of a lingering illness, [illegible] JOHN BUZBY, aged 58.

On Monday last, Mrs. HARRIET CHRISTIE, wife of William Christie.

On Tuesday last, in this city, Mr. JAMES GORDON, aged 27, son of the late John Gordon, of Hamstead, N. Hampshire.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. EDWARD HA[illegible] a native of Leicester, (Eng.) aged 69.

On Wednesday, Mrs. STANISLAS, wife of Mr. Stanislas, manager of the Prune st. Theatre.

At Martinique, CHARLES JOHN, aged 21, a native of Philadelphia.

At Charleston, (S. C.) on the 24th ult. Com. JOHN CASSIN, commanding Naval Officer of the Southern States.

ALMANAC.

1822. APRIL.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Moon's Phases.
6 Saturday,	5 39	6 21	1 58	[illegible]
7 Sunday,	5 37	6 23	2 29	[illegible]
8 Monday,	5 36	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Tuesday,	5 35	6 25	3 34	[illegible]
10 Wednesday,	5 34	6 26	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
11 Thursday,	5 32	6 28	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
12 Friday,	5 31	6 29	5 2[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 90 days, for approved notes,

A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable DRY GOODS, in lots.

Also, a quantity of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Cassinets, &c.

On Saturday morning, the 13th April, at 9 o'clock will be sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

17,000 Prime RUSSIA QUILLS,

AND a few dozen coloured MOROCCO SKINS, suitable for Coach Trimmings, just received and for sale by

Samuel D. Breed,

april 6—tf 49 North Front street.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Mechanics' Register, or House of Call.

A REGISTER, for the benefit of Mechanics of every description, is opened at the CHESNUT WARD HOTEL, kept by JOHN CLULEY, back of No. 3, South Fourth Street.

An establishment of this kind has long been desired by this respectable part of the community.

Regular Books of Entry will be kept by the proprietor, FREE OF EXPENSE. Employers wanting workmen, or workmen in want of employment, can have their names and wants registered—thus a central point will be formed, adapted to the convenience and promising to promote the interests of all parties. Attention and a desire to serve and oblige shall be leading characteristics of this establishment.

N. B. Persons having Mills, Workshops, Manufactories, Machinery, or Working Tools of any description, FOR SALE OR TO LET, can have the same registered and probably disposed of, as above.

*** Persons wanting APPRENTICES, or having boys to put out to trades, are invited to enter their names. MECHANICS arriving from the country, and Strangers from other countries in want of employment, will find their interest in registering their names and occupations as above.

☞ A large Room for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Societies, and meetings of Trade.

april 6—3t

ANDREW MOORE'S

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, [illegible] North Third street, above [illegible] Philadelphia, where he offers for sale [illegible] of a superior quality. Also, [illegible] Brushes, wholesale and retail, on [illegible] able terms. All orders thankfully [illegible] punctually attended to.

[illegible]

"[illegible] as God-[illegible] unto the King."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

CHARADE.

ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

[illegible] into your [illegible] and by dividing myself, add [illegible]

[illegible] in the character of my first, [illegible] the palls of Kings, and [illegible] have bowed down to [illegible] the distant hamlet in the dirtiest [illegible] the [illegible] female. [illegible] what infinite variety! I am rich [illegible] the weeping ob- [illegible] mild and gentle [illegible] and cruel as the wintry [illegible] and happy, yet old, [illegible] from the highest [illegible] myself your superior; [illegible] are there to prove it, and many [illegible] against it. But your Ladyship is [illegible] it is done, and I [illegible] as before, [illegible] Ladyship's humble servant,

BOUNDOLLOLDAY.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

[illegible], April 1, 1822.

A [illegible] for the Charade addressed to [illegible] of our general and state [illegible] on behalf of those who [illegible] during the Revolutionary war, [illegible] which appeared in the [illegible] 16th March last.

A [illegible]

[illegible] a man can be his own grand-[illegible] There was a widow and her daugh-[illegible] and a man and his son. The wi-[illegible] the son, and the daughter the [illegible] widow was therefore mother [illegible] consequently grand-[illegible] husband. They had a [illegible] was great-grandmother: [illegible] great-grandmother must [illegible] or a great uncle, this [illegible] his own grandfather.

SWEAR NOT AT ALL.

[illegible] the reign of James the first, a man be-[illegible] for swearing, replied, he [illegible] there was any harm in it.—[illegible] in it, (said a person present,) [illegible] you not know the commandment, *[illegible] at all?*—" Why I do not swear [illegible]" replied he, "I only swear at those [illegible] offend me."

CLASSICAL CORRECTION.

[illegible] after the accession of George I. a [illegible] at Leicester, who always supposed [illegible] *Anno Domini* was Latin for *Queen [illegible]*, hearing his clerk read a mittimus, when he came to the *Anno Domini*, cried [illegible] with some warmth, "And pray, sir, why not GEORGIO DOMINI? Sure you for-[illegible]"

A CURIOUS COMMENT.

[illegible] was inserted under the [illegible] Prince of Orange, on his [illegible] to the English crown was, "*Non [illegible]*"

[illegible] cal, but received."

[illegible] shewn to Dean Swift, he [illegible] with a sarcastic smile, "*The receiver [illegible] bad as the thief.*"

From the New-Haven Herald.

A CURIOSITY.—The following is a true copy of a letter received at this office last week, through the hands of the post-rider. In mercy to the writer, we have omitted his name, and substituted a dash.

"*Too [illegible] the herald office In new Haven*

„March the 61 1822!

[illegible] I have wread yowr adver tise ment [illegible] a clark and I should bee glad foor the [illegible] I have kept a dry good store in derby six [illegible] I have none home i have not sufficent [illegible] but i would Stay longer then [illegible] if i could get a plase I be long in wood bury [illegible] to take Care of me, i was [illegible] years old the first day of march last I wish yow would write to me and let me now [illegible] I can come or not and if i come I wish [illegible] let me now whether you will find me [illegible] or not. Yowrs respectfully

——— ——— of wood bury

Too [illegible] the man that adver ties'
for a clark in new haven'

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, has the following remarks:—

"There are some persons in every society who make it their business to be merry at the expence of their less sagacious neighbours, and avail themselves of every possible circumstance that will favour their propensity to quiz. The annual return of this day is sure to play shame with thousands, who, or perhaps every other day in the year contrive to keep their wits about them. The good old fashioned chronicle-like folks, who are generally able to tell us the meaning of all old fashioned things, and the origin of all old-fashioned customs and practices, have never yet explained the reason why all mankind should be, or at least attempt to be, witty on the first day of April. I remember to have read in some books that *April foolery* was not known in England [illegible] of Killigrew, whose waggery [illegible] the court of Charles the [illegible]

[illegible] too deeply laid for me to fathom. However, in reading the 23th chapter of Leviticus the other day, I was surprised to find [illegible] bearing on this subject, but all more or less vague. But the verses from the 10th to the 15th, inclusive, which relative to certain rites and ceremonies of the Jews, observed during their month Abib or Nisan, (part of April and part of May,) appear to me to prove more plainly than any other passage, that this seemingly unmeaning custom had its origin as far back as the days of the patriarchs, and on which all Biblical critics would do well to

PONDER.

Onions.—Mr. Macdonald, gardener to the Duke Buccleuch and Queensbury, at Dalkeith, has communicated to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, an important improvement in the culture of Onions. As soon as the produce of the seed beds attain a proper size, he choses a moist day, takes up the plants, and after immersing them in a puddle composed of one part soot and three parts earth, transplants them (drilling) about four inches asunder, in rows, and afterwards carefully hoes them when required. This process answers with any kind of Onion, and the root equals in size the best Spanish Onions, heavier for its bulk and more pungent. Where the Onion is cultivated on a large scale, boys and girls may be employed in transplanting them, at a cheap rate.

SPANISH HIDES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his establishment, No. 80 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, (the stand formerly occupied by James Meloney,) a fresh and extensive supply of SPANISH HIDES, in fine order, and of an excellent quality, weighing from 15 to 31 lbs. which he will sell at fair prices, for cash or acceptances—and all kinds of Leather will be taken at the highest prices, in exchange for Hides. DAVID COGGINS.

jan 19—tf

MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venitian Blind Maker, *No. 28 North Fifth street*, a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.

N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. 2 mo 2—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 *Lombard street*, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms. THOMAS YOUNG.

feb 2—tf

John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture all articles in the Wire line on reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the U. States promptly attended to. feb 2—tf

ITALIAN SCHOOL.

PERSONS desirous of learning the ITALIAN LANGUAGE, are informed, that the Subscriber intends opening a School as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars are obtained.

Further information may be received on this subject, by calling at Robinson's Store, No. 86, Chesnut street. G. PERSICO.

march 9—4t

Mrs. Shallus's Circulating Library,

No. 94, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

MRS. S. informs her friends and the public in general, that she continues her establishment at No. 94 South Third street, where may be had, all the latest English and American publications.

In consequence of the present scarcity of money, all subscriptions commenced after the first of February, 1822, will be at $4 per year, $2 75 for 6 months, and $1 50 per quarter—Payable in advance.

N. B. Catalogues of the Library are just published, in which are included all the works.

feb 23—tf

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just opened, and will be opening every few days, FRESH GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for cash or good paper.

Irish Linen, of 4-4 and 7-8.
Sheetings of various kinds and qualities.
Ginghams, plaid and stripe.
Crapes of Nankin and Canton.
Furniture Chintz, of different kinds, qualities and patterns.
Calicoes, a great variety.
Waterloo Shawls, figured and plain, a variety of patterns.
Silks, of different kinds and qualities.
Flannels, red, yellow, white and green.
Red and green Baizes, Tartan Plaids.
Sewing Silks, English, India and Italian.
Diaper, for table and other uses.
Suspenders, of all sizes and qualities.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.
Hosiery of different kinds.
Cambric and Book Muslins.
Figured and plain Bombazets.
Ribands, of various kinds and qualities.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves.
Pins by the pack or pound.
Flag, Bandanoe and other Hdkfs.
Domestic Muslins, from 12 cents to 50.
Coverlids and Counterpanes, of different kinds.
Checks, of different kinds and qualities.
Bed Ticking, from 25 cents to 75.
Cloths & Cassimeres, of different kinds, qualities and colours, from 50 cents to $10.
Blankets, from 6-4 to 14-4.
3 and 4-Point Blankets, of superior qualities.

CHEAP CARPETING.

He has also on hand, CARPETING of different kinds and qualities, of Kidderminster, Venitian and Domestic—and will open in a few days some elegant new patterns, with a general assortment of Carpet Bindings.

☞ Orders will be punctually attended to, and goods sent with care. Apply at No. 48 Market street, two doors below Second, and next door to the Washington Museum.

march 9—eo6w JESSE SHARPLESS.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG Man, recently from Europe, having met with an accident that prevents him from pursuing his trade, would be glad of a situation in a wholesale Store. He is well acquainted with the duties of a clerk in the grocery business, having been employed in that line for a considerable time. He will have no objection to any kind of [illegible] [illegible] Any information that may be [illegible] in the interest of the [illegible], will be thankfully received by J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, No. 20 South Front street. march 30—[illegible]

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the *City or County of Philadelphia*. Apply to ISAAC ELLIOTT, No. 88 Chesnut street. feb 2—tf

CHESNUT WARD HOTEL,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth Street.

JOHN CLULEY takes leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has received in his recent establishment—and to inform his friends and the public, that they can be regularly supplied with A-LA-MODE BEEF SOUP, prepared in the very best manner, every day, (Sunday's excepted,) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.—SALLADS, &c. &c.

☞ FAMILIES supplied.

Dinners and Suppers at the shortest notice.

N. B. J. C. has excellent rooms for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Clubs, Societies, &c.

nov 10—tf

WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—

Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. feb 2—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 13¾ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon, Yeast, &c. WM. STEVENS,

No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street.

sept 15—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An important recent Chemical discovery.

THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in FORTY EIGHT HOURS. This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow *healthy* and *thick*. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and impositious Oils, &c have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of hair. This valuable balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow rapidly. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

Persons desirous of becoming agents for the sale of the Balm of Columbia, will please address the proprietor by letter, (post paid,) with a satisfactory reference.

Prepared and sold, at $1 a pint, or 50 cents for a half pint bottle, by JOHN OLDRIDGE, No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDATION.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have, in various cases, used the Balm of Columbia, lately discovered by John Oldridge, of Philadelphia, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventative against the falling off of hair, but also as a restorative. We, therefore, feel assured of its excellence, and consider it valuable and well worthy the attention of the public. In testimony whereof, we have added our respective signatures, and given it our warmest recommendation.

Abraham A. Robinson, 55 South Front street.
Cromwell French, 1 Taylor's alley, S. Front st.
John Fisk, Plumb street, between 3d and 4th.
John Cook, 35 Penn street.

The proprietor is in possession of many other respectable certificates, which he does not deem necessary to publish, but invites the public to call and see them. march 30—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON.

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles; Old Files re-cut and made as new.

oct 6—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. feb 2—tf

VENETIAN BLINDS,

MADE, painted, and fitted up in the best possible manner, at the Columbian Shade Manufactory, No. 104, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, cheap for cash, or in exchange for Merchandise. As the subscriber devotes the whole of his time to this business, he flatters himself that he can give better satisfaction to his employers than those who are involved in a labyrinth of professions.—Orders from any part of the country executed with fidelity and despatch, by the public's faithful servant, JOHN YATMAN.

Jan 12—6m

Samuel Mason, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, has Removed from No. 167 Chesnut street to No. 249 Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where he offers for sale, an assortment of warranted patent Lever, Repeating & Plain Watches. Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys. *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.* feb 2—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 30 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

GEORGE C LENTNER,
feb 2—tf JOHN PATTERSON.

HARDWARE.

A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. may be constantly obtained on moderate terms, by Store-keepers and others, for cash or credit, at the subscriber's store, No. 57 Market, third door below Second street.

THOMAS SHIPLEY.

Jan. 12—6m

THE CELEBRATED

CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.

THE recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was sent by a gentleman in the East Indies to his friend in England, where it is universally used and highly approved, being a preventative of the TOOTH-ACHE. It purifies and sweetens the Breath; causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white; improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums. Very few have even known to have the Tooth-ache, or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANNERS, Sole Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chesnut street.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY

Jan. 12—6m

IRON CHEST.

ANY person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by leaving a note, directed to S. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, [illegible] [illegible]

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM W[illegible], at No. 33 [illegible] STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

oct 20—3m

From Goodwin's Office.

ON the 12th day of February, at 3 o'clock, P. M. agreeably to the promise of the Managers, the *drawing* of the first Class of the *new series*, Union Canal Lottery took place at the Washington Hall, and the numbers drawn as follows, which determined the fate of the whole Lottery in five minutes.

No. 13—3—19—27—29

Drawn from the wheel out of thirty numbers. Having closed the above Lottery to the satisfaction of the public, the second class of the new series, with the following scheme, is offered, and to be drawn in five minutes, positively on the 11th April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Washington Hall.

SCHEME.

SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.

1	Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1		1,300		1,300
1		800		800
3		200		600
4		100		400
250		12		3,000
1500		6		9,000
1760 Prizes				20,300
2300 Blanks				
4060 Tickets, at $5 is				20,300

The prizes in this lottery will be determined by thirty numbers as before.

Whole tickets for sale at $5 50, Halves 2 75, Quarters 1 37½, Eighths 68¾.

Prizes to be subject as usual to 15 per cent.

Grand State Lottery.—10th Class.

Draws on the 16th of April,

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		10,000	is	10,000
2		5,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
100		50		5,000
100		20		6,000
6500		6		39,000
7033 Prizes				100,000
12967 Blanks				
20,000 Tickets		5		100000

Prizes payable in 60 days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

Pennsylvania Lottery—2d Class.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	8,000		8,000
1	5,000		5 000
3	2,000		6,000
5	1,000		5,000
10	500		5,000
Several	100		&c. &c.

Whole Tickets, 7 00 | Quarters, 1 75
Half do. 3 50 | Eighths, 87½
Sixteenths, 44.

The subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal support he has received from his friends and the public in his various concerns as a Commission Merchant and Broker, and begs leave to assure them that every attention shall be paid to trusts reposed; that orders for the various lotteries in different states shall have due attention—and for all prizes drawn in State Lotteries, cash will be instantly paid when drawn. Clubs and companies will be served on the most reasonable terms. Notes, bills and bonds discounted. Money advanced on mortgages—several valuable farms for sale, in Montgomary, Bucks, and other counties, by

Thomas Goodwin,

Lottery and Exchange Broker,

N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets, No. 77.

N. B. A valuable farm, of about one hundred acres, to rent, about 14 miles from the city.—Likewise, several houses and lots in the village of Haddington, four miles from Philadelphia.

feb 23—tf

AFTER TO-DAY,

TICKETS in the following Splendid Scheme, which positively draws on the 17th of April next, advance to $6—until that time they may be procured at

FORTUNE's HOME,

127 CHESNUT STREET,

At the present price of $5,50 each:

Union Canal Lottery—10th Class.

ARCHIBALD M'INTYRE, Manager.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
2		5,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
100		50		5,000
300		20		6,000
6500		6		39,000

Also for sale as above, Tickets in the PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, which draws again on Monday, the 18th inst.—present price, $7.

SCHEME:

$15,000 8,000
5,000 2,000
1,000, 500, 100, &c.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office,

No. 127, CHESNUT STREET,

Nearly opposite and between the Post-Office and United States Bank.

The CASH will be paid for all Prizes sold at the above Office, as soon as drawn. Orders, (post paid for tickets or shares, in either or all, of the above Lotteries, thankfully received and promptly attended to—and Clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms. The *original* of all Share Tickets, sold at the above Office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager for the security of the Purchaser. march 9—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. feb 2—tf

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

NO. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage feb 2—tf

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

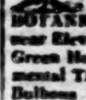
S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favor him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. jan 12—6m

[illegible]

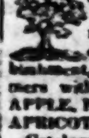
GUT[illegible] HAND, at No. 3 [illegible] [illegible] enough knowledge of this art, they [illegible] from its simplicity, a person of ordinary [illegible] will, in less than two weeks, be able to [illegible] write it correctly and expeditiously. [illegible]

ALEXANDER PARKER



RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he has a general assortment of the first quality Garden and [illegible] Seeds for sale, at the MOYAMENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, Prime street, [illegible] near Eleventh street. Also, a large collection of Green House and Hardy Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with a fine selection of Bulbous Roots. Orders, per post, or left at No. 40 George street, Southwark, will be punctually attended to. march [illegible]

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber having purchased that old established Nursery formerly the property of Samuel Cole, deceased, in addition to his former establishment, will be enabled to furnish his customers with a large and general assortment of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES.

Catalogues may be had by applying to the Subscriber, or can be sent to Market street Ferry, upper side, if required, any day except Sunday.

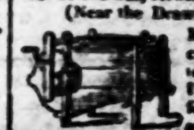
JOSEPH FRENCH, Jun.

Moorestown, (N. J.) Oct. 20, 1821—6m

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,*

(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,)



MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans, and the old Dutch Fans; likewise, Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice, and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

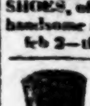
Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb 23—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors from Third st. directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also a handsome assortment of Eastern Shoes.

feb 2—tf JOSEPH COGGINS.

HAT STORE,



NO. 24 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

C. P. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. [illegible]

Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to him, respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he has re-opened his establishment at No. 10 LIBRARY STREET, immediately facing the United States' Bank, and that he has annexed to his Hotel an

Oyster Rendezvous.

Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch at any hour through the day, with the first rate Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with any other article in the culinary line, which they may be disposed to prefer. The contiguity of the Banks, Coffee-House and public offices, renders his establishment unusually accommodating to persons having business at either, and he solicits a continuance of their former favours.

The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors and refreshments, and there will be constantly on hand Genuine old Irish Whisky, for *Hot Punch*.

nov 17—tf CHARLES NEWMAN.

CARRIAGES AND GIGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tenders his thanks for the patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon him, and apprizes his friends and the public that his establishment has recently been improved, and augmented to an extent which enables him to supply the calls of his customers at the most immediate notice. His carriages are not only fitted up in an elegant manner, but constructed and furnished so as to be at once comfortable and commodious—his principal care having been to accommodate them to the several seasons of the year. In the selection of his coachmen he has been particularly careful, that they should be sober and skilful, and that their appearance should correspond with the equipage. Despatch, diligence and attention, will be constantly given to those who honour him with their commands. The dimensions of his stable being very extensive, he is willing to receive Horses at Livery.

He has provided his establishment with a very elegant HEARSE FOR FUNERALS, with Horses and Furniture corresponding with the Vehicle and its purpose.

Expresses sent to any part of the country at any hour.

JOHN CARTER,

In Prune street, between 5th and 6th streets.

dec. 22—tf

SILVIERA & BROWNE,

WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAYLORS, No. 83 *South Second street*, most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, they will furnish every article in their line of business on the most reasonable terms.

ON HAND,

A handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a variety of Ready made Pantaloons and Vests.

Also, a fine assortment of Tartan Plaid Cloaks, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

jan 5—tf

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying, he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* feb 2—tf

THE BUSINESS

FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING, deceased, Bell Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, is still continued at the old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH STREET—a capable person engaged. Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reasonable terms. House Bells, in town or country, [illegible] by hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of [illegible] [illegible] neatly repaired. Keys fitted to [illegible] Locks picked at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage is [illegible] [illegible]